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Medical and Philosophical Communications
BY ROBERT WESSELHOEFT, M. D.

Edited and Published Monthly at Brattleboro, Vt. By D. MACK.

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The Subscriptsons received by the Editor.

Brattleboro, Vt. Jan. 14, 1846.

Our friend Miss Walter of the Boston Transcript, in noticing a slander suit recently tried in that State, in which a young lady was indicted in the sum of \$3000, remarks:

Here is a heavy payment for the senseless and mulignant wagging of woman's tongue - a punish-ment which is met besides with the satisfaction of the public in view of the verdict, and we should suppose with the horrid gnawings of the individual conscience. We have observed in most suits of slander brought before the law, that the parties are ales-a fact that strikes us with pain, because they, whom courtesy designates as the "gentler prove themselves in such cases to be wolves sex, prove themserves in active seasons and ferocity and tigers outdoing in their venoms and ferocity the rudest of the beasts of prey. A scandalizing woman is of all things created the most base and despicable—she deserves all that the poets have said of her, from Spenser and Shakspeare, to Swift, She is the hemlock, a poisonous growth amongst purer and more odoron ers, and her envenomed breath is treason. We have heard of one—and we are glad to speak here in the singular number—who scandalizes strangely enough, (so those who are friendly to her say,) for the more idleness of conversation, and who abs-At every breath a reputation "dies" in her talk, and yet her friends charitably assert that she has no malice at heart—and only does it for the sake of talking! How is such a person tolerated—how can she have any friends? we asked the other day. The reply was—'because her ensity might be dayerous,' and yet this was a woman whose "soft buzzing slander" as Thompson would call it, was "only for the sake of talking!" We argue that such a woman ought not to be per-mitted to go at large, unless she should become

Harvey wrote truly as well as elegantly when he

penned those lines. " On nagio's wings immertal acandals fly, While virtuous actions are but born and dis-

a truth when he wrote

"Stander ments no regard from noble minds.
Only the base believe, what the base only utle Daily the base believe, what the base only utter."

Let every one respect themselves, and there is little fear that the world will not respect them.—
"Self respect," says a contemporary, "is never thin skinned. It can bear abuse with the calmness that it would receive praise, and will weigh soberly a little world when the same and the other held a phial containing a liquid; I asked her what it was: "The doctor said it was Balm of Gilead," she replied, and all disappeared.

October—The seventh time I saw har, I was at Division which was standing in the skinned. It can bear abuse with the calmness that it would receive praise, and will weigh soberly a just rebuike, or well considered objection, when it would not heed the flatterer's breath. As for the driveling stuff of an ignorant, sulgar, or malignant observer, it is not worthy either of pity or contempt." When a seeman is the maligner, however, "Oh! he did an awful thing to me." I asked her she deserves pity, we think, in behalf of the sex to whom the helauser and for herself too unless abe. whom she belongs, and, for herself too, unless she she answered, scorns shame, or refuses to fortify the virtue of I asked who forbearance.

# Doetrn.

Farewell, Life! pry senter swice. And the world is growing dim; Throughng shadows cloud the light, Like the advent of the night— Colder, colder, colder still, Upward stesle a vapor chill; Strong the earthly oder grows Strong the earthly oder grows-

Welcome, Life! the sport thrines! Strongth returns and hope review! Cloudy feats and shapes forforn Fly like shadows from the more O'er the surth there comes a bloom; Sumy light from sullen gloom; Warm perfume for raper celd— I small the cose above the mould

## To a Flower.

Dawn, goatle flower,

Bloom, gentle flower! Lover of the light, Snught by wind and shower Footled by the night!

Having shown thy beauty Time 'tie for repose.

In the elect can !

Though he eners so high;
Thine is all man's story,
Live—and love—and day;

# A GHOST STORY!

The statements made in the following narrative have been sworn to in Michigan. We hope none of our readers will think of reading it after

### A Genuine Ghost Story.

Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of Dix-boro', Washtenaw Co., Michigan, in consequence of the appearance of an apparition to one of the residents of that place. It appears that a person named Van Woert, who lately moved from Livingston county, in this State, lives in a house forme occupied by a widow woman, who had, a few months before he arrived in that place, died under suspicious circumstances. The following are the rest of the particulars, as sworn to by Van Woert : The lovers of the marvelous will find food enough

in this statement to last a month:

I, Isaac Van Woert, left Livingston county, N. York, about the middle of September, 1845, for the purpose of moving to Michigan with my family, and I arrived on Wednesday, the 24th of September, and took lodgings the same night in a vacant house pointed out to me by Jackson Hawkins.

On Saturday night, the 27th of September, be-tween 7 and 8 o'clock, I was standing in front of and are prepared to receive the same, and use their best exertions in disposing of them.

W. S. RUSSELL & CO., 6m23

The Green Mountain Spring.

Devoted to Discussion and Information concerning the Popular and Medical Care of Water; is a report of cases of Water. Cons Testiment, to the Norther and Education of the Window sill and looked in: I saw a woman with a candlestick in her hand in which was a candle burning. She held it in her left hand she was a middle sized woman, and wore a loose gown; had a white cloth around her head, her right hand clasped in her clothes near the waist; she was a little bent forward, her eyes large and much aunken, very pale indeed, her lips projected and her teeth showed some; she moved slowly a-cross the floor until she entered the bedroom, and the door closed. I then went up and opened the bedroom door, and all was dark. I stepped for-In such case the size of the sheet may be somereduced. After this, and perhaps the second
erduced. After this, and perhaps the second
er, the paper will be issued punctually by the lat
it month.

Subscriptions received by the Editor.

I heard one of the bureau draws open and abut.

and then learned for the first time that the house in which I then lived had been previously occupied by a widow M, and that she died there. The second time I saw her, was in October, about one oclock in the morning. I got up and started to go out the back door; as I opened the bedroom door it was light in the outer room; I saw no candle but I saw the same woman that I had seen before; I was about five feet from her; she said "don't touch me not." I stepped back a little and aske her what she wanted, she said, " He has got it her what she wanted, she said, "He has got it.—
He robbed me listle by listle, until they kill me!—
now he has got it all." I then asked her who had
it all ! She said "J— J— yes J— has got
it at last, but it won't do him long. Joseph! Oh!
Joseph; I wish Joseph you would come away."—
Then was all dark and silent.
October—The third time I saw her, I awoke in
the night know and what hour, the hadron.

the night, know not what hour, the bedroom was entirely light ; I saw no candle but saw the same woman ; she said " J -- can't hurt me any more, No! he can't. I am out of his reach. they get Joseph away? Oh my boy! Why no come away? and all was dark and still.

October—The fourth time I saw her was about

eleven o'clock, P. M. I was setting with my feet upon the stove hearth. My family had retired and I was esting a lunch when sil at once the front door stood open, and I saw the same woman in the door supported by the arms of a man whom I know; she was stretched back and looked as if she was in the agonies of death; she said nothing, but the man said, she is dying! she will die!" and all dis-

appeared, the door closing without noise.

October—The fifth time I saw her was a little after sunrise. I came out of the house to go to my work, I saw the same woman in the front yard ;-She said " I wanted Joseph to keep my papers but they are ----." Here something seemed to stop her utterance. Then she said "Joseph! Joh! I fear something will befall my boy;" and

all was gone.

October—The sixth time I saw her was near midnight, it was the same woman standing in "On pegte's wings immertal scandals fly.
While structure are both born and dis."
And Beller, less known than Harvey, told no less truth when he wrote
"Standor means are regard from noble minds.

"She will not awake!" She seemed to be in great pain; she then leaned over, grasped her bowels

I asked what he did! "Ch! he gave me great deal of trouble in my mind," ahe replied; "O

eral times over. I walked forward and tried to truth of his position, he was prepared, if time per-ranoli her, but she kept the same distance from me: mitted, to refer to numerous facts. But for the I saked her if she had taken any thing that had information of the gentleman from Virginia, who is

she went out of the back door near the fence and up of wool, the substance of labor and other agreed the followed her. There I saw two men whom I rimitural productions. The general estimate is knew, standing. They looked cast down and dejected. I saw them begin at their fert and melt among farmers, when they had their wool manufac-

intermixed in all her conversation, was the expres Perry, Esq., at Ann Arbor, Dec. 8, 1845.

This singular story made so much impression upon the people of that vicinity, that the body was disinterred, an inquest held, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to her death by poison.— Van Woert was a stranger in that place, and knew nothing of the circumstances until they were revealed to him as above related. So much for superstition and humbug.

### Speech of HON. A. STEWART

OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON INTERNATIONAL IM-PROVEMENTS AND THE TABLEP.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, March 14, 1846.

We have received a copy of the above Speech, and although we are aware that our paper has been of late somewhat overron with long discussions of

As a thorough-going, hard-working practical man, there is not on the floor of Congress one who holds seven millions of this sum for the produce of Brita higher stand than Andrew Stewart. His speeches ish farmers—grain, hay, grass, bread, meat, and are ever marked with that plain and open hearted other provisions for man and beast—sent here for other provisions for man and beast—sent here for frankness which never fails to render his remarks effective—and in the present instance the shows, by his practical and business-like manner, his entire familiarity with the subject of which he speaks.—

All can understand him; and we beg our teaders kes to the British; and yet he professed to be a to give the following portion of his speech an at-

about the Tariff; but I am strongly tempted to state nue a fact or two in reply to the gentleman from Virginia. That gentleman dwelt cotirely on the beneald to ins of foreign trade. He went altogether in favor of importing foreign goods, and creating a market for the benefit of foreigners. Would our own again culture be benefited by a process like this 7—Nothing could more effectually divert the benefit from our own people and pour it in a constant stream upon foreign labor. No American interest was so much benefited by a protective system as that of agriculture. The foreign market was nothing, the home market was everything to them; it was as one hundred to one. The Tariff gave us the great home market, while the gentleman's scheme was to secure us, at best, but the chance of a market abroad, while it effectually destroyed our secure and invaluable market at home. The secure and invaluable market at home. The

of her agricultural productions (save cotton and tobacco) to one that she takes from us.

Mr. Bayt.v. Does the geutleman assert that?

Mr. Stewart. I do—and will prove it.

Mr. Bayt.v. Then you will prove the returns
false which are made by our own Government.

No, sir: I will prove it by the returns farmished by Mr Walker himself in support of the bill which he has laid before the Committee of Ways and Means. Now, I assert, and can prove, that more than half the value of all the British goods imported into this country consist of agricultural products, changed in form, converted and manufactured into goods. And I invite a theroogle analysis of that fact. I challenge the gentleman to the scrutiny.—

Britan serious definition of Great Britain and Ireland, from United Kingdom of Great fact. I challenge the gentleman to the scrutiny.— besides cotton and tobacco. But, no d Take down all the articles in a store, one after an- gentleman cencurs with Mr Secretary

they kilt me! they kilt me!" she repeated this ser- void cavil, I put it at eight to one. To test the whiled her, she answered, "Oh! I don't.—Oh! I strend to the poor and oppressed farmers, I will tell don't;" the froth in her mouth seemed to stop her utterance. (Then she said,)

"Oh they kilt me! they kilt me.!" This she repeated a number of times. I asked her who killing the said of this cloth was made also were not of the head done near the fence and she were not of the head done near the fence and seed. I saw them begin at their feet and melt down tike lead melting, until they were entirely melted; then a blue blaze two inches thick burnbed over the surface of the melted mass; then all have to pay, for five millions of dollars worth of began bubbling up like lime slacking. I turned to see where the woman was, but she was gone; I looked back again, and all was gone and dark.

The next time I saw the woman was in the back representation of the production of sheep feeding on the grass and grain of Great Britain, while our own wood is worth less, for want of a market; and this is the policy yard, about five o'clock, P. M. She said, "I want you to tell I—— to repent. Oh, if he would report the gentleman recomends to American farmers—you to tell I—— to repent. Oh, if he would repent. But he won't, he can't. John was a bad five millions, but wishes to increase it to ten millions a year for foreign wool. Will the gentleman stand. She then said, "Do you know where deny that I deduce not. He has declared for

train! "and muttered something I could not understand. She then said, "Do you know where Frain's Lake is!" She then asked another question of much importance and said, "Don't tell of that."

I asked her if I should inform the public of the two men that she said had killed her. She replied there will be a time. The time is coming. The time will come, &c., several times. "But ob, their end!" Their end!" and muttered something about Joseph, and all was dark.

The next time I saw her was on the 6th of Nov, about midnight, in the bedroom. She was dressed in white; her hands hung down by her side; else. Take a hat, a pair of shees, a yard of silk or lace, analyze it, resolve it into its constituent. she stood very straight and looked very pale. She stood very straight and looked very pale. She stood very straight and looked very pale. She or lace, analyze it, resolve it into its constituent over something I did not understand, except now and then the word Joseph. She then said, "I wanted to tell a secret and I thought I had." And all was gone and dark.

Like I ake a hat, a pair of shoes, a yard of silk or lace, analyze it, resolve it into its constituent clements, and you will find that the raw material, and the substance of labor, and other agricultural products, constituted more than one-half its entire value. The pauper labor of Europe employed in manufacturing silk and face got what it eat, no It was gone and dark.

It all her conversation she used the Irish accent; more; and this is what you pay for when you purntermixed in all her conversation, was the expres- chase their goods. Break up your home manufacthey have kilt me." and also the name of Joseph
The above was doly sworn to before William Oh, what friends these gentlemen are to the farmers.

sir, I am wrong, of Great Britain.

Now, I ask whether wool is not, in the strictest sease, an agricultural production? And if we import ten millions in cloth, is not five millions of that unm paid for wood alone—a product of British far-mers I As a still stronger illustration of this argu-ment, Mr S, referred to the article of iron. Lust

year, according to Mr Walker's report, we imported 89,043,396 worth of foreign troe, and its manufactures, mostly from Great Britain, four-fillbs of the value of which, as every practical man knew, consisted of agricultural produce—nothing else. consisted of agricultural produces—nothing cise.—
from is made of one and coal; and what is the ore
and coal buried in your mountains worth? Nothing—nothing at all, unused. What gives it value?
The labor of horses, oxen, mules, and men? And
what sustained this labor but corn, and outs, hay
and straw for the one, and bread and meat and
vegetables of every kind for the other? These agricultural products were purchased and consum-ed and this made up nearly the whole price of the political matters, we cannot refrain from giving to our readers the concluding portion of Mr S.'s remarks which relate to the tariff question, feeling land of the same materials that it is made of hereft that his views and sentiments will meet with a hearty response from every true. Vermonter. iron which the manufacturer received and paid over duce? and if we purchase nine millions of dollars worth of British iron a year, do we not pay six or All can understand him; and we beg our readers to give the following portion of his speech an attentive perusal.

The Tariff and Parmers.

I had not intended, said Mr S., to say one word about the Tariff; but I am strongly tempted to state a fact or two in reply to the gentleman from Viral and the ports of iron! Clearly he must. Then we must ginis. That gentleman dwelt entirely on the bene- add ten or twelve millions per year to our present fits of foreign trade. He went altogether in favor of imports of iron, and of course destroy that amount

gentleman says he is very anxious to compete with
the papper labor of Europe. I will tell him one
fact: With all the protection we now enjoy, Great
Britain sends into this country eight dollars' worth
of her agricultural productions (save cotton and totransfer and myadrate and consumed fourteen times as much of the
grain, flour, and meat of the other States as the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from The home market Mr S. contended was every grain, flour, and meat of the other States as the

fact. I challenge the genleman to the scrutiny.—
Take down all the articles in a store, one after another—estimate the value of the raw material, the bread and meat, and other agricultural products which have entered into their fabrication, and it will be found that one-half and more of their value consists of the productions of the soil—agricultural produce in its atrictest sense.

Now by reference to Mr. Walker's report, it will be seen that, for twelve years back, we have imported from Great Britain and her dependencies annually 52 1-2 millions of dollars worth of goods, but call it 50 millions, while she took of all our agricultural produces, save cotton and tobacco, less than two and a half millions of dollars worth. This, then, assuming one-half the value of her goods to be agricultural, gives us 25 millions of her agricultural, gives us 25 millions of ours taken by her, which is just ten to one: to a-

wood and drawers of water" for Great Britain-paupers, slaves and beggars, that England may have "specie to spare" for Southern cotton. This is the undisquised policy and purpose of the Treasury Report. But Mr 8, would say to these Southern gentlemen: Don't be afraid. You will have your cotton market still. England must have your cotcotton market still. Engiand must have your con-ton—she cant do without it at present. But be-ware; the time may come when England would not want "our cotton," and the South, in turn, would cry out for protection. But the gentleman congratulates the West with the prospect of an early repeal of the corn laws. But, in his opinion, if the corn laws were repealed, the people of the West would scarcely get a bushel of their grain into Eng-

[Mr Bayley. Do you mean what you say, that not one bushel will go there !] Mr Srawaur. I will answer the gentleman, by giving him Lord Ashburton's speech in the House of Lords a few days ago. He states that nine-tenths of the grain now imported into Great Britain is supplyed from the north of Europe, although they pay a tax of fifteen shilings the quarter; while that from Canada and the United States, passing through Canada, pays but four shiffings. Repeal the duty of fifteen shillings, and will they not supply the whole? Most clearly they will. The fact is notorious, that most of our grain and flour now great England through her colonial ports and at colo-Mr STEWART. I will answer the gentleman, by to England through her colonial ports, and at cololaws, while the grain and flour from the north of Europe must always pay the highest duties imposed by the corn laws. Hence Lord Ashburton very justly argues, that we must be overwhelmed if the corn laws are repealed; and this great advantage, now enjoyed by Canada and the United States, of importing flour and grain at about one fourth of the duty paid by the importers from the Baltic and the Black sea. Repeal the corn laws—put them on an equal footing with us, and is not the question set-tled, and the market lost to our grain and flour in all time to come ? Nothing can be clearer. And yet gentlemen exult in the prospect of the repeal of the corn laws, and are ready to sacrifice the whole of our manufactures and home markets to bring it about. Such will be the operation of the repeal of the corn laws on American agriculture, and such is the statement of Lord Ashburton, who perhaps knows as much about the matter as even the learn-ed gentleman from Virginia. But this is not all.— This opinion of Lord Ashburton is sustained by the most intelligent merchants in Great Britain. Such is the uniform tenor of the testimony recently taken before a select committe of the House of Commons on this subject. Mr Henry Cleaver Chapman, one of the witnesses, and one of the most intelligent of the witnesses, and one of the most intelligent, men in the kingdom, says, "Repeal the corn laws, and the growing trade with Canada and the Western States of America will be crushed by the cheaper productions of the Baltic and Black sea; consequently," he adds, "America, Canada, and British shipping, would receive a severe and decisive blow" by the repeal of the corn laws. But still the gentleman from Virginia exults in the prospect of the repeal of the corn laws, and boasts of the market it will open to our Western farmers, to whom, however, he will not give one dollar for their rivers and improvements—not a cent—but is auxious to seduce them into this British free trade anxious to seduce them into this British free trade trap; but he would say to the West, "timeo danaos," trust your friends, and beware of your enemies. Look at the boasted foreign market, what is it !—Comparatively nothing. Look at facts. The agricultural productions of the United States, exclusive of cotton and tobacco, is estimated at one thousand millions per year. Our exports to all the world amounted last year to \$11,105,515. Of this, Great Britain took about two and a half. All the rest was consumed at home. So the foreign markets of the world amounted to 11 millions, and the home market to 989 millions. Yet the gentleman had just pronounced the foreign markets everything to the farmers, and the home markets comparatively nothing. But another fact. Our exports of manunothing. But another fact. Our exports of manufactures last year, including those of wool, amounted to \$13,429,166. Assuming, as in the case of British manufactures, that one-half their value is made up of American agricultural produce, then we export nearly seven millions of dollars worth of agricultural produce in the form of manufactures, which does not glut or injure the foreign markets for our flaur and grain, in its original form. To use a familiar illustration: Western farmers send their corn, hay, and oats, thousands of dollars worth, every year to the Eastern market, not in its worth, every year to the Eastern market, not in its rude and original form, but in the form of hogs an horses; they give their hay stocks life and legs, an make them trot to market with the farmer on their back. (A laugh.) So the British converted their produce, not into hogs or horses, but into cloth and rom and send it here for sale. And viewing the subject in this light, he could demonstrate that there was not a state in the Union that did not now consume fire dollars worth of British agricultural produce to one dollar's worth she consumes of theirs. Time would not permit him to go into de-tails; but he would furnish the elements from which any one could make the calculation. Assuming that consumption and expertation are in proportion to population, then we import 50 millions of British goods and 25 millions, one-half, is agricultural produce. We export to England agricultural produce [excluding cotton and tobacco] 2 1-2 millions.—Divide these sums 25 and 2 1-2 millions, by 223, the number of Representatives, and it gives \$11. 210 as their export to Great Britain of agricultu-al produce. This gives the proportion ten to one. Yet gentlemen are not estassed, and wish still fur-ther to increase the import or British goods, and still further prostrate and destroy the American farmer and mechanic and laboring man to favor foreigners. To show the effect upon currency as well as agriculture, suppose the gentleman from Virginia (Mr Bayly) wants a new coat; he goes Virginia (Mr Bayly) wants a new cost; he goes to a British importer and pays him twenty dollars, hard money and hard to get. England takes none of your rag money. (A laugh.) Away it goes in quick time. We see no more of it, as far as circulation is concerned, the gentleman might as well have thrown it into the fire. I want a cost. I go to the American manufacturer and buy \$20 worth of American broadcloth. (He wears no other, and of American broadcloth. (He wears no other, and he would compare coats with the gentlemen on the spot.) (A laugh.) Well, the manufacturer, the next day, gave it to the farmer for wool; he gavelit to the shoemaker, the latter, and blacksmith; they gave it back to the farmer for meat and bread, and here it went from one to another. You might perhaps see this busy and bustling \$20 note five or six times in the course of a day. This made money plenty. But where was the gentleman's hard money? Vanished; gone to reward and enrich the wool-growers and farmers, shiemakers, batters, and blacksmiths of England. Now, I go for supporting the American farmers and mechanics, and the gentlemen goes for the British—that's the difference. Can the gentleman deny it? There are but

two sides in this matter, the British and the Ameri can side, and the simple question is, which shall we take? The great struggle is between the British and American farmers and mechanics for the American Market, and we must decide which shall

Mr S. would here take occasion to state a fact

that would startle the American people.

The British manufacturers bare, at this moment, possession of this Capitol. Yes, sir, I tell you and the country—one of the principal committee rooms in this house is now, and has been for weeks past, occupied by a gentleman formerly residing in Man-chester. England, who has a vast number, perhaps hundreds of specimens of goods sent from Manches-ter (priced to soit the occasion) to be exhibited to members of Congress to enlighten their judgments, and in the language of his latter of instruction from Manchester of the 3d January, '46, accom-panying these specimens, to enable them "to ar-rive at just conclusions in regard to the proposed alterations in the present tariff." Yes air accusalterations in the present tariff." Yes, sir, agents, specimens, and letters from Great Britain instructing us how to make a tariff to suit the British. Me So here expressed the hope that the people of the North would send on specimens of American manufactures to be also exhibited in the Capitol, not only to show their perfection and extent, but coronly to show their perfection and extent, but cortect on the spot the false representations made by
these Manchester men and their agents in regard
to the character and prices of British and American
goods. Speaking of the President's message, this
Manchester letter writer exclaims "a second Daniel come to judgment, a second Richard Cobden;"
and so delighted were they in England with Mr
Walker's celebrated free trade report that it was ordered to be printed by the House of Lords. After all this, having our President and Secretary on their side, they ought to have been content, without sending their letters of instructions here to disect us what kind of a tariff they wish us to pass. But if their Chancellor had sent us a revenue bill, he could not have furnished one to suit Great Britain better than the one furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. Parliament would pass it by accla-mation. Sir Robert Peel understands his bu-siness; he proposes to take the duties off bread-stuffs and raw materials of all kinds used by their manufacturers, and remore every burden, so as to coable them, to meet us and best its account. enable them to meet us and beat us in our own markets and in the markets of the world, where markets and in the markets of the world, where Yankee competition is beginning to give them great uneasiness. Last year, we exported hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cotton goods into the British East Indies, and beat the British in their own markets, after paying discriminating duties imposed to keep us out, first S, then 10, finally 15 per cent. In this struggle, Sir Robert Peel comes to the rescue; he repeals the duty on cotton and wood, and bread and meat, and every thing used by British manufacturers to enable them to go abead in this struggle with the Americans; and what does Mr Walker do? Just the reverse. He proposes to take off all protective duties, and imposes poses to take off all protective duties, and impe used by our manufacturers, so as effectually to pros-trate and break them down. Sir Robert Peel takes burdens off his steed, while Sir Robert Walker piles bags of sand on his—then crack their whips
—clear the road—a fair race! (A laugh.) Such
is the difference between British and American policy. Sir Robert Poel's present system furnishes loy. Sir Robert Peel's present system furnishes powerful arguments for adhering to our protective system—his object is not to favor, but to best est, and our course is not to defest, but to favor his purpose. This will not only be the effect of the tariff proposed by our Secretary, but it is its open and avowed purpose and design. Is it not the proclaimed purpose of the message and report to increase the importation of British goods, and of course, to that extent, destroy American supply the Does not the Secretary propose to reduce the pro-Does not the Secretary propose to reduce the pro-tective duties more than one half for the purpose imports be more than doubled? This is self-syldent, and if you double your imports of foreign goods, you must not destroy to that extent American supply? Most certainly, unless the Secretary can, in his wisdom, devise a plan to make people eat, drink, wear double as much as they now do. But where will we find money to pay for them? There's the rub. But startling and extraordinary as it may appear, our Secretary, for the first time in the history of the world, has boldly and openly arowed it as the object of Government to break down and destroy its own manufactures for the purpose of making way for those of foreigners. In the very first paragraph of his argumentative report, he sets out with stating that the revenue of the first very first paragraph of his argumentative report, he sets out with stating that the revenue of the first quarter of this year is two millions less than the first quarter of the last, and this has been occasioned by the substitution of highly protected American manufactures for foreign imports; and this evil, this terrible evil, this American Secretary proposes to remedy by reducing the protective duties, and thus breaking up this abominable business of "substituting domestic products," made by American labor out of American produce, for British goods, made by British labor out of British produce. Oh! but he hates the British. Now, sir, this is not only the doctrine of his text, but it runs through his whole sermon of 957 pages. No wonder it was printed by the House of Lords; and let our Secretary carry through his bill, and Queen Victoria would gladly transfer the seals from Sir Robert Peel to Sir Robert Walker, for he will have rendered her a far greater service than any other man, ed her a far greater service than any othe

But this is not only the doctrine of the Treasury But this is not only the doctrine of the Treasury report, but of the message itself. The revenue standard laid down in the message sims a death blow at all American industry. It suggests a kind of "sliding scale," so that whenever any branch of American industry begins to best the foreigner, and supply the market, and thereby diminish imports and revenue, this is evidence that the duty is too high and ought to be reduced, so as to let in the foreign rival productions: but let the President foreign rival productions; but let the President speak for himself—here is his revenue standard in his own words.

"The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the bona fide purpose of duty which can be laid for the bona fide purpose of collecting money for the support of Government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is 10 lesy them for protection merely, and not for revenue.— As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the rovenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and as they increase the duties the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support Government, but is for protection merely.

port Government, but is for protection merely "
What is this but a rule to favor foreigners and